Pradesh and Karnataka for assistance from the NCCF, in the wake of floods, are being processed as per the laid down procedure.

Experiments conducted by ICAR

†8. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 533 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd November, 2007 and state:

(a) the venues and dates of the experiments conducted by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research;

(b) whether these experiments were also conducted in western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, location thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) A Statement is enclosed. (*See* below)

(b) Yes, sir, except in Haryana where the agro-ecological conditions were similar to Punjab.

(c) Experiments are continuing at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab), Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur (Rajasthan) and G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar (Uttarakhand – part of erstwhile western Uttar Pradesh).

The experiments have revealed that continuous use of nitrogen alone is bound to have adverse effect on crop yields. Even in NPK fertilized treatments, multinutrient deficiencies particularly zinc and sulphur have surfaced up at several locations. The soil test based balanced fertilization along with organic manures is essential to sustain sound soil health and higher crop productivity.

Statement

Details of venue and dates of the Experiments conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Sl.No.	Venue (State)	Date of start (year)
1	2	3
1.	CRIJAF Barrackpore (W.B.)	1971
2.	PAU Ludhiana (Punjab)	1971
3.	IARI New Delhi (Delhi)	1971
4.	TNAU Coimbatore (T.N.)	1971
5.	JNKVV Jabalpur (M.P)	1972
6.	GKVK Bangalore (Karnataka)	1972

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
7.	ANGRAU RRS Jagtial (AP)	2000
8.	OUAT Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	2002
9.	BAU Ranchi (Jharkhand)	1972
10.	CSKHPKV Palampur (H.P)	1972
11.	GBPUA AND T Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	1971
12.	JAU Junagadh (Gujarat)	1996
13.	Dr. PDKV, Akola (Maharashtra)	1996
14.	KAU Pattambi (Kerala)	1996
15.	IGKV Raipur (Chhatisgarh)	1996
16.	MPUA and T Udaipur (Rajasthan)	1996
17.	MPKV Parbhani (Maharashtra)	1996

Deleterious effects of chemical fertilizers

9. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to access deleterious effects on soil of excess, injudicious continuous use of chemical fertilizers/insecticides/ pesticides;

(b) if so, findings thereof;

(c) the secenario of consumption of chemical fertilizers per hectare in India/ States, and advanced countries;

(d) steps taken to educate farmers about judicious use of chemical fertilizers and to prompt them to use organic source of nutrients instead;

(e) the details of Government policy and recommendations of National Agriculture Commissions in the above context; and

(f) the amount of subsidy burden for chemical fertilizers Central Government has to bear annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been conducting a long term study on the effects of balanced application of fertilizer nutrients on soil health and crop productivity in different agro-ecological conditions. ICAR has reported that continuous use of nitrogen fertilizer alone has deteriorated the soil health and productivity. Due to their persistent nature some pesticides, such as organochlorines, carbamates, organo-phosphates remain in